

Sustainability in the Federal Government

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The Federal footprint

- ❑ spent \$435 billion in FY 2007
- ❑ owns or leases more than 630,000 vehicles worldwide
- ❑ manages or owns nearly 1 in every 5 acres in the U.S.
- ❑ single largest buyer and user of energy
- ❑ real property portfolio of more than 1.2 million assets, including more than 550,000 buildings
- ❑ spends \$3.5 billion annually to provide energy to its facilities



E.O. 13423: Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management (01/07)

- ☐ reduce environmental footprint
- ☐ promote stewardship
- ☐ aim for sustainability
- ☐ achieve top to bottom participation
- ☐ link to government efficiencies
- ☐ use Government's purchase power
- ☐ "tail wagging the dog?" Why not?

U.S. Government Policy

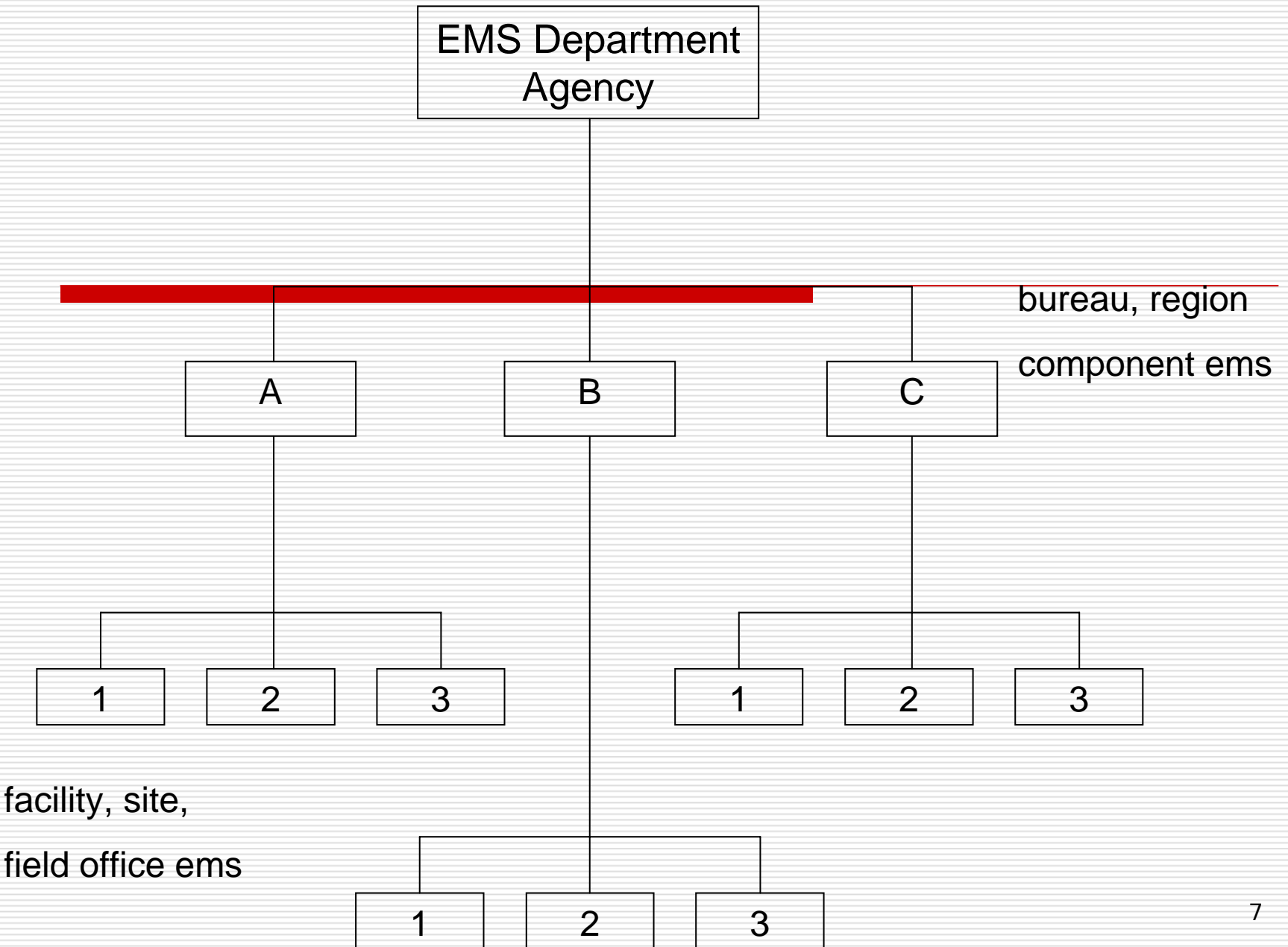
it is the policy of the United States that Federal agencies conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically, and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient and sustainable matter (E.O. 13423)

Green focus in Federal Gov't

- ☐ Management systems (EMS)
- ☐ Green purchasing
- ☐ Energy and water efficiency
- ☐ Sustainable buildings
- ☐ AFV and fuel consumption
- ☐ Electronics stewardship
- ☐ Waste/pollution prevention

Environmental Management Systems Required by 13423

- at “appropriate organizational levels.”
 - provides structure, consistency, reliability, continuity
 - based on ISO-14001 standard
 - at facilities, organizational levels, enterprise, top to bottom
 - agency uptake has been slow
 - now at 2,000; could reach 5,000
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EMS Priorities

- ❑ complete EMS at “appropriate facilities” (12/08)
- ❑ plan and schedule for “appropriate organizational levels” (10/08)
- ❑ providing assistance:
 - EMS model and templates (FedCenter)
 - Workshops on templates and auditing
 - e-mail Q&A vehicle (FedCenter)

E.O. 13423 Goal

green purchasing: in agency acquisitions of goods and services, require the purchase of recycled content, energy-efficient, bio-based, and environmentally preferable products.

- OFEE continues to work with the agencies on increasing the purchase of green products and services.
- ignorance of these requirements by product specifiers and contracting officials continues to be a problem.

Green Purchasing Scope

- ☐ recycled content products
- ☐ energy- and water-efficient products
 - standby power devices
 - ENERGY STAR and FEMP-designated products
 - EPEAT-registered products
 - WaterSense
- ☐ alternative fuel vehicles/alternative fuels
- ☐ biobased products
- ☐ environmentally preferable products
 - green cleaning products and services
 - green meetings and conference services
- ☐ non-ozone depleting substances
- ☐ low or non-toxic or hazardous chemicals

Green Purchasing: Legal Basis

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Section 6002
- Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (2002 Farm Bill), Section 9002
- Energy Policy Act of 1992 and 2005
- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
- Executive Orders 13423 and 13221
- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)

Designated Biobased Products

□ USDA designated more than 30 products

- Lubricants and greases
- Personal care and industrial cleaning products
- Construction products
- Cafeteriaware and other food service products
- Sorbents
- Dust suppressants
- De-icing chemicals
- Water and concrete sealers

* excluding combat, combat-related, and space-related applications

Green Purchasing Examples

- ❑ EPA entered into a **blanket purchase agreement** with Corporate Express to supply recycled content and environmentally preferable office products.
- ❑ the Naval Undersea Warfare Division, Newport, has an agreement with Office Depot to supply green office products.
- ❑ both agreements require the vendor to report what was purchased.

Green Service Example

2007 revision to EPA's acquisition regulations requires meeting and conference vendors to provide information about environmentally preferable features and practices at the vendors' facilities.

14 questions asked of them:

- recycling services
- proximity to mass transportation
- energy and water efficiency practices in facilities

E.O. 13423 Goal

energy efficiency: Reduce energy intensity by 3 percent annually through the end of FY 2015, or 30 percent by the end of FY 2015, relative to a FY 2003 baseline.

- EISA sec. 431 – requires 3 percent annually, leading to 30 percent by FY 2015.

E.O. 13423 Goal

renewable energy: at least half of the statutorily required renewable energy consumed in a fiscal year must come from new sources (placed into service after January 1, 1999).

- DOE issued guidance, available on the FEMP and OFEE web sites.

E.O. 13423 Goal

water efficiency: beginning in FY 2008, reduce water consumption intensity, relative to a FY 2007 baseline, by 2 percent annually through the end of FY 2015, or 16 percent by the end of FY 2015.

- DOE guidance issued at the end of 02/08 and is available on the OFEE and FEMP web sites.

E.O. 13423 Goal

sustainable buildings: new construction and major renovation of agency buildings must comply with the 2006 *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings MOU* and **15 percent** of existing Federal capital asset building inventory as of the end of FY 2015 must incorporate the practices in the *Guiding Principles*.

- most agencies have now submitted *sustainable building implementation plans* meeting OMB and OFEE guidance.

E.O. 13423 Goal

fleet vehicles: for fleets of at least 20 motor vehicles, (i) petroleum consumption must be reduced by 2 percent annually, compared to a 2005 baseline, through the end of FY 2015, (ii) alternative fuel use must be increased by 10 percent annually, compared to a 2005 baseline, and (iii) plug-in hybrids, when commercially available at a reasonable cost, must be used.

- Fed purchase of AFVs OK, not of alternative fuels
- Install renewable fuel pumps at fuel centers by 2010
- EISA asks for low greenhouse gas emitting vehicles

E.O. 13423 Goal

electronics stewardship: ensure that (i) 95 percent of purchases of products covered by EPEAT requirements are EPEAT-registered, unless there is no EPEAT standard for such product, (ii) ENERGY STAR or other power management features are enabled on computers and monitors, (iii) the useful life of electronic equipment is extended, and (iv) environmentally sound end-of-life practices are used.

- agencies have submitted electronics stewardship plans.
- measurement of the “95 percent” goal is a concern, which the Reporting Workgroup is addressing.

E.O. 13423 Goal

waste/pollution prevention: ensure that the agency (i) reduces the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of by the agency, (ii) increases diversion of solid waste as appropriate, and (iii) maintains cost-effective waste prevention and recycling programs in its facilities.

- agencies submitted toxic and chemical management plans to OFEE (01/08).
- OFEE issued guidance on counting waste-to-energy in waste diversion goals (you cannot).

For More Information

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